The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4824 號四十二百八千四第 日四初月四年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1873. 三拜禮 號十三月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 29, Yesso, Brit. str., 615, E. Burnie, Foochow 25th April, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

April 29, HECTOR, Brit. str., 1,522, John Bewley, Shanghai 25th April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 29, VOLGA, French str., 962, Flambeau, Yokohama 23rd April, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

April 29, VENETIA, str., for Shanghai.
April 29, ESMERALDA, for Callao.
April 29, SEA BELLE, for Keelung.
April 29, HAILOONG, str., for Swatow, &c.
April 29, GLENDARROCH, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 29TH.

Ly-ee-moon, for Bangkok.
Ocean Queen, str., for Amoy.
Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.
Glendarroch, str., for Yokohama.

Passengers.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. Daly 2 European deck, and 133 Chinese.
Per *Hector*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Lieut.-Commander A. W. Whish, Messrs. F. J. A. Haring, A. Lawton, F. J. Lewis, J. T. Richardson, Joseph Pill, and 39 men of H.M.S. *Leven*, Mr. Grasno and 41 Chinese. For England.—Mr. Smith.
Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama:—
Messrs. Grumbery and Groenevout.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
For Swatow.—128 Chinese. For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Morris. For Tamsui.—Mr. D. Cama.
Per *Ocean Queen*, str., for Amoy:—
14 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Hector* reports left Shanghai on 25th April, had to anchor in the river for the night in consequence of thick weather, had thick weather throughout the passage, and was compelled to bring up for one night before arrival in port in consequence.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 25th April, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on 28th, had first and middle parts moderate Easterly winds and rainy weather, latter part light Southerly winds and foggy weather, detained 8 hours off Nine Pins through fog. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kingdove*, steamship *Tacker*, and H.I.C.M. gun-boats *Ling-fung* and *Fei-hoo*. In Swatow, the steamships *Acantha*, *Ping-on*, *Cadiz*, and American gun-boat *Ashuelot*; on 26th April, the steamship *Kwangtung* left Amoy for Foochow; on the 28th, passed the steamship *Norna*, bound in to Swatow.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Italy (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
James Shepherd	London	Jan. 16
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Minton	London	Jan. 27
Veritas	London	Jan. 27
Pegasus	Boston	Feb. 5
Ruthias	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 13
Scotland (s)	London	Feb. 15
Boldoo	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Norman Court	London	Feb. 19
Deerhound	London	Feb. 21
Pow-an (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Everest	London	Feb. 24
Nelusko (s)	London	Feb. 27
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
H. Upman	Liverpool	Mch. 6
Fatshoy (s)	Liverpool	Mch. 10
Wylo	Hamburg	Mch. 11
Tchihatchoff (s)	London	Mch. 12
Italy	Cardiff	Mch. 12
Arracan	London	Mch. 14
Macgregor (s)	London	Mch. 14
Fairy	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Hahnemann	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Naworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19

Vessels from Ports in China expected in Europe and America.

(Corrected to Date.)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leaving.*
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o.)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace	New York	Jan. 15
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irving	New York	Jan. 20
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4
Adelia Carleton	New York	Feb. 27
Nyassa	Hamburg	Mch. 14
Vesta	Falmouth (f.o.)	Mch. 15
Harwich	London	Mch. 16
R. H. Jones	London	Mch. 18

FROM WHAMPOA.

Early Morn	New York	Nov. 28
Taikun	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Lennox Castle	London	Dec. 10
Midnight	New York	Dec. 13
Per Ardua	New York	Dec. 15
Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM FOOCHOW.

Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenaye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Whinfell	New York	Jan. 1
Annie Gray	New York	Jan. 7
Minerva	Falmouth (f.o)	Jan. 10
Albert Victor	London	Jan. 14
Marie Louisa	Falmouth (f.o.)	Feb. 8

FROM SHANGHAI.

Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glenguira	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 28
Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Ombia	New York	Jan. 25
Deoguam	New York	Jan. 25
Zodiac	London	Jan. 27
Lelia M. Long	New York	Mch. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M., Household Furniture.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | T. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of May next a Register of Shareholders will be provided and kept in the *Yokohama Branch* of this Corporation, and any person or persons, holding shares, wishing to transfer them from either Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Bombay, or Calcutta to Yokohama, and vice versa, may make the necessary application to any of the above Offices respectively.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Share Department,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1873. [1m 514

TO LET.
THE "FOREST LODGE." For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 661 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE HOUSE No. 2, Mosque Terrace. For particulars apply at
No. 8, PEDDAR'S HILL.
tf 623 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET.
A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. For particulars, apply at THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 588 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

TO LET.
(With immediate Possession.)
THAT Commodious Two-storied HOUSE, in Castle Road, known as "WOODLANDS," and lately in the occupation of G. VON OVERBECK, Esq., with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Cow-house, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
F. DOS REMEDIOS,
Mr. POLLARD'S *Office,*
No. 1, Club Chambers.
tf 603 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.
HEAD OFFICE—102, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
HONGKONG BRANCH—2, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Messages received at all hours of the day for London, Europe, or America.
Agency charge on every message for transmission, $1.50.
Tariff rate:—For London or Great Britain, $1.75 each word up to eight; $1.50 for each following word.
To France, Holland, and Belgium, an additional $1.50 will be charged for each 15 words.
To other countries in Europe, $2.50 will be charged for each 15 words.
For New York, &c., $3 per word up to five words; $2.50 for every additional word.
For San Francisco and British Colombia, $3.50 per word up to four words; $2.75 for every additional word.
GEO. HOLMES, *Agent.*
tf 449 Hongkong, 19th March, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept proposals for Life Assurances.
For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals, or any other information, apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

GRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,
CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWES, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
" over 13 years....50 "
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 331 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JOH. BUSE has this day been authorized to sign my firm per procuration in Hongkong.
F. PEIL.
1m 584 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU in our firm, ceased with his death on the 14th of February last.
BOURJAU & Co.
1m 530 Hongkong & China, 4th April, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE Power of Attorney granted to Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE, to act as my Sole Agent and Representative at China, has this day been cancelled, and Messrs. JAMULBHOY JAIRAZ and the said PESTONJEE EDULJEE have been authorised to conduct my business and agency at the aforesaid place jointly, and to sign the name of the Firm per procuration.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Bombay, 11th March, 1873. [tf 533

MR. EDWARD GEORGE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 524 Hongkong, 4th April, 1873.

THE business hitherto conducted by us at this port, as Ship Brokers, will henceforth be carried on under the firm of HEINEMANN & Co., in which Mr. R. STEIL has this day been admitted a partner.
S. I. HEINEMANN,
H. KLÆR.
1m 515 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself here as Merchant and Commission Agent under the firm and style of ENGLEAN & Co., Chinese hong's name "TAI KEE."
YEO ENGLEAN.
1m 510 Amoy, 1st April, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign our firm per procuration in Formosa.
DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,480 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON, *Solicitors,*
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
FURNITURE SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of
M. W. E. RUSHTON, Esq.,
No. 7, Seymour Terrace,
THIS DAY,
the 30th April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising a Walnut Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Mahogany Marble-top CHIFFONIERE, Marble-top TABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, Card TABLES, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES, WARDROBES, Shanghai Bath TUBS.
&c., &c., &c.,
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
653 Hongkong, 28th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the
PATENT SLIP of JOHN JACK, Esq., EAST POINT,
TO-MORROW,
the 1st May, 1873, at noon,—
About 2,000 feet Teak PLANKING.
About 8,000 Supl.-feet Oregon PINE, 2 inch. and 3 inch. Planks, and 6 inch. Squares.
6 Teak LOGS.
3 Manila Hardwood LOGS.
1 4-Oared House GIG, with Awnings, &c., complete.
1 4-Oared GIG.
2 BUOYS, with ANCHORS and CHAINS.
1 Steaming BOILER.
1 Copper Punching MACHINE.
1 Lot Hardwood KNEES.
1 Lot Molava CROOKS.
1 Iron TRUCK.
A Lot of BLOCKS and SUNDRIES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
644 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),
TO-MORROW,
the 1st May, 1873, at 12 o'clock, (on Board),—
The British Ship
"*MARY MILDRED,*"
of 460 Tons Register, as she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour, with all her Appurtenances, Anchors, Cables, Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, and Gear, &c., &c.
This Ship is built of Hardwood, and principally Metal fastened; she has been noted for making quick passages, and landing her cargoes in sound condition.
Her carrying capacity is 10,000 piculs. She has just landed a cargo of Rice from Japan in perfect order.
The Vessel is moored off Wanchi, where intending purchasers may inspect her.
The Inventory may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying at the Office of Messrs. D. LAPRAIK & Co., or to the Auctioneer.
TERMS.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of transfer. Expenses of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*
649 Hongkong, 26th April, 1873.

FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter notified (if not privately disposed of or let),—
That delightful, well and substantially built *Summer Residence*, situated near MOUNT DAVIS at Pokfoolum, known as "BISNEE VILLA," together with the Out-Offices and Servants' Quarters, having Stabling with Eight Stalls and Coach-house, Bath-rooms laid on with water-pipes and shower baths. The Ground is laid out with a good Flower Garden, with a large Fountain six feet deep and fourteen feet in diameter, and in good working order.
There is also a Mat Bungalow put up on the sea-side on the lower part of the ground, where it affords a good sea-bathing place, and the latter is now under lease for twelve months for $60 per annum.
The above stand on registered Inland Lot No. 623, and measure as follows:—

North and East side abutting on Government Land	514 feet.
South and West side, sea side highest water mark	530 "
South and East side, Government Land	1,449 "
North and West side, Government Land	1,449 "

Contains on the whole 10 acres.
The Lease is for 999 years, and Crown Rent only $48 per annum.
For particulars, apply to
D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.; or to
C. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*
558 Hongkong, April 9th, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
Also,
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchaw, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
FURNITURE SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
the 3rd May, 1873, at 2 P.M.,
AT
No. 5, MOSQUE TERRACE,—
The whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., the Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping, comprising Marble-top TABLES, Walnut CHAIRS, COUCHES, Side TABLES and Card TABLES, GLASS, CROCKERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, WARDROBE, Marble-top WASHSTAND, Dressing TABLE, Iron BEDSTEAD.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
663 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,)—
The German Barque
"*ANNA,*"
234 Tons Register, or 5,500 Piculs, carrying capacity.
The vessel is shortly expected from Saigon, when the exact date of the Sale will be fixed.
An Inventory List may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount of the purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer.
The vessel at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
484 Hongkong, 26th March, 1873.

NOTICE.
AS the SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL is about to be transferred to the Admiralty, notice is hereby given, that no patients will be received into the above institution after this date.
By order,
W. S. ADAMS, M.D., *Surgeon in Charge.*
Seamen's Hospital,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1873. [tf 640

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
ALLE Diejenigen, welche dem verstorbenen Schiffs-Capitain PETER A. LUND, zuletzt Führer der Norwegischen Brig *Kvik*, verschuldet oder im Besitze von demselben gehörigen Werthsachen oder Documenten sind, sowie Diejenigen, welche Nachweise hierüber geben können, ferner Diejenigen, welche Forderungen gegen den Verstorbenen haben, und Diejenigen, welche sich als Bevollmächtigte des Verstorbenen legitimiren können, werden aufgefordert dem unterzeichneten Vice-Consulat baldmöglichst Mittheilung davon zu machen.
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Captain PETER A. LUND, deceased, late master of the Norwegian Brig *Kvik*, or who are in possession of property or documents belonging to the estate, as well as those who can give information with regard to the above, also those who have claims against the estate, and those who may hold power of attorney from the deceased, are requested to communicate with the undersigned Vice-Consulate without delay.
DAS KAISERL DEUTSCHE VICE-CONSULAT.
1m 605 Chefoo, 3rd April, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*
THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony permanently, Mr. STOUT, D.D.S., succeeds him in the Practice of Dentistry in Hongkong from the 1st proximo.
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
1, Alexandra Terrace,
2m 509 Hongkong, 29th March, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Intimations.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
MR. JAMES KENNARD DAVIS will from this date, and until further notice, act as Secretary of this Company at the Head Office, Shanghai.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
7d 646 Shanghai, 21st April, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
1872-1874.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE first interim DIVIDEND of Taels Eighty (Tls. 80) per Share, sanctioned at the Meeting of Shareholders held on 14th inst., is now declared, and will be made payable on presentation of Warrants at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 24th April, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
7d 647 Shanghai, 19th April, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of Passengers, the Steamer *POYANG* will leave Hongkong for Macao EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of 2 P.M.,) commencing on SATURDAY, the Third of May proximo, until further notice. No change is made in the hour of departure on other days.
Personal Season Tickets, to travel on the steamers running between Hongkong and Canton, for the period of twelve months, are now issued at $200, meals included, or $150, exclusive of meals.
—By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 617 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, and in accordance with the resolution come to at the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, respecting the number of Shares to be represented at Meetings, an Extraordinary General MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, situated at No. 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the regulations of the Company by passing Special Resolutions, whereby the aggregate number of Shares to be held or represented by the Shareholders present at all future Ordinary Meetings, and all Extraordinary Meetings convened by the General Managers, shall be One hundred instead of Five hundred as heretofore.
Notice is also given, that at the said Meeting a further Special Resolution will be proposed, whereby Article No. 64 of Regulations of the Company will be altered, so as to enable the Company to hold the Ordinary General Meetings at any time in each year before the 10th day of March.
Notice is further given, that Copies of the proposed Special Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application to the General Managers.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*
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THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in Compliance with Section 50 of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions, as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 26th day of May, 1873.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*
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THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, 44, Queen's Road Central, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 14th June next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1873, and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th June, both days inclusive.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS, *Secretary.*
tf 648 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2118 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Ex S. S. "Aca," 10th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Sindh."
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Menzaleh," from Yokohama.
Joaquim Aymered ... 1 case Curios.
Ex "Sindh," from Marseilles.
Hamar Bruygire ... ... 25 cases Wine.
Ex "Provence."
PS, Nos. 15/16 ... ... 2 cases Sundries.
Ex "Hooghly."
PFC No. 1951 } ... ... 1 case Perfume.
Ex "Tigre."
PS, No. 19 ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
JB, No. 2 ... ... 1 case Wine.
AK&

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

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OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

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(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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„ .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30TH, 1873.

Two matters which have of late attracted a great deal of public attention, point very forcibly to the necessity of the oft advocated measure of establishing some form of Municipal government in this Colony. The recent troubles with reference to the treatment of small pox patients, and with regard to the Police, could never have occurred had there been a Municipal board in the Colony, to see to the proper carrying out of purely local measures. Nobody will deny that both these matters come fairly under that category. Regarding the former, it is superfluous to argue in reference to this point. Had a Municipal Council been in existence, the necessities of the case would unquestionably have been carefully taken into consideration, and properly provided for. The matter is in fact one whose importance is only equalled by the ease with which it can be arranged for, and concerning which, therefore, any shortcomings are especially to be deprecated. As respects the Police affair, it is very little likely that any Municipal board would have fallen into the unfortunate mistake which was at the bottom of all the trouble, of engaging the men at home upon such vague terms that a difficulty of some sort was almost certain to arise, nor is it at all probable that ordinary men of business would have taken, or have suffered the Superintendent of Police to take, the ill-advised measures which have resulted so unfortunately. There are a vast number of similar matters which ought to be placed more directly under the control of the public, and which would undoubtedly be by far better managed were such the case.

We cannot understand how it is that the residents in Hongkong do not make some effort to secure this desirable end. No doubt, whenever the subject is mooted care is taken in some quarters to point out how difficult it would be to induce the Home Government to consent to any such measure, but seeing that it has been done in Singapore, there can scarcely be any very great reason for imagining that a board of Municipal Commissioners would not be appointed here, were an application for such a step pressed upon the Home authorities. It is not to be expected that at the outset very large powers would be given to such a body, but, if a beginning were once made, the likelihood is that it would soon be found convenient to allow the Colony to manage its own affairs in regard to matters of purely local administration. As to there being any reason to fear that such an institution would be likely to encroach upon the legitimate authority of the Executive Government, we believe that such an idea only emanates from the consciousness that that authority is at present stretched to lengths to which it is quite unjustifiable that it should extend. At present, Hongkong is treated like a silly little boy, who must be kept rigidly in leading strings, for fear that if he is allowed to walk by himself he will fall into mischief. We certainly do not see such conspicuous wisdom on the part of the officials, or so conspicuous an absence of common sense on the part of the community generally, as will warrant such a conclusion; and it would be very easy to define the powers of the Municipal Commissioners in such a way as would render any encroachment on the province of the higher authorities a matter of impossibility. We earnestly recommend these points to the consideration of those who are interested in improving the local administration of Hongkong, as we are convinced that it is only by the adoption of such a measure as that proposed that a very large number of standing abuses can ever be removed.

The steamer *China* arrived at Shanghai on the 29th instant.

The P. M. S. S. *Alaska* left Yokohama for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

We hear from Canton that on Monday an elderly and respectably dressed Chinese female, about to take passage in the steamer for Hongkong, while in the act of stepping on board fell overboard, and was drowned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

April 29th.

The Council met pursuant to notice.

Present:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Hon. J. SMALE, Chief-Justice.
Hon. CECIL C. SMITH, Acting Colonial-Secretary.
Hon. JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. MAY, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. H. J. BALL.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. JAMES WHITTALL.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ABUSES CONNECTED WITH THE COOLIE TRADE.

The consideration of the above bill was resumed in Committee, at Section 3, as to licences under the ordinance. The word "owner" as well as "master" was inserted, with a view to giving the effect to the ordinance that if the ship was licensed, all employed upon it should be so. The words "from the Governor" were added after "licence."

On Section IV. being brought forward, Hon. Mr. Ball said that it was very desirable that each case should be judged on its own merits. He proposed that "every licence should be in the discretion of the Governor." If conditions applicable to all were laid down the Governor in Council would be much hampered.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the explanation of the manner in which the ordinance was worded would be found from the wording of 4 of 1870. The object of Section 6 in that ordinance was that if a foreign vessel intending to take emigrants had complied with the Passenger Act of 1855, it was doubtful whether the vessel could be stopped. The Governor was, therefore, vested with authority to grant licenses subject to instructions from Secretary of State; the object being to fix the destination and obtain security that the vessel should go there. It was for this reason the words were put in in the present Ordinance. After discussion it was decided that the section should stand as it was, with the exception of the words "and be notified in the *Gazette*" which were struck out. The words "from time to time," were also to be altered to "in each particular case."

After some further details had been discussed, on coming to sub-sections of section 7, the Hon. Mr. Ball pointed out that some of them referred to matters which would be illegal without the Ordinance. Sub-section 5 about detaining persons on board was clearly so. A lengthened discussion ensued on its being pointed out that there might be cases where the action was to be completed outside. The Chief-Justice was fully of opinion that in such a case the person so acting, whether a British subject or not, could be punished. The Hon. Mr. Ball and the Attorney-General dissented from this view. Mr. May instanced the recent duelling case, and said if that was rightly decided, there was no difficulty in the matter, as the cases were on all fours. The Attorney-General said that he was away from the Colony at the time of the case, but it was a moot point whether, when the act to be done was outside the jurisdiction, it was amenable to the law of the place. There was a decision, however, of Chief-Justice Willes, which went rather to the effect that such was not the case. It was agreed that sub-section 5 should be withdrawn, and provision with regard to it be made in some other form.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE suggested that there should be no fine, but only imprisonment under those sub-sections. Mr. Ball did not agree with this, as the matter was not for such offences as carrying off men, &c., but the breach of the Governor's licence. He also objected to the severity of two years' imprisonment.

The GOVERNOR thought that such punishment should be enacted as would prohibit anyone from going into the trade.

Mr. MAY considered that it was not well to consider very finely the extent to which a man went into a matter of the kind. If it was a crime, it was so whether he went in more extensively or not, and he should be punished according.

The Hon. Mr. BALL opposed the section providing for the forfeiture of ships, as likely in the case of foreign ships, to be an invasion of comity. He read the case of Lieut. Dunlop seizing a vessel in the Harbour of Sierra Leone.

The GOVERNOR said there was a good reason for taking the ship, as the owner might be the chief party, and might not be within the jurisdiction.

The Hon. Mr. BALL asked whether we were doing well to do a thing which the Imperial Parliament had hesitated to do.

H.E. the GOVERNOR held to his objections as to altering the section.

Mr. BALL pointed out that by the Imperial Acts such questions of seizure are always the subject of jurisdiction in the Vice-Admiralty Court; and we ought not to invade those powers.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE asked whether it was to be supposed that a vessel committing a local crime against a local ordinance in the Harbour, was to come under Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction. He believed the clause was perfectly correct, and it would not have passed the law officers of the Crown if it had not been so.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL followed, and agreed as to the seizure of the vessel, as not going beyond the Chinese Passenger Act. And with regard to the objection that seizing a foreign ship would interfere with the comity of nations, he pointed out that this was allowed with regard to passengers. He also did not see why because Admiralty Courts usually condemned ships, there was any reason why the Legislature should not confer the same power on another Court.

Hon. Mr. BALL asked whether it was proposed to retain clause 25.

H.E. the GOVERNOR said he would be entirely guided by the opinion of the Council, and could not pledge himself in advance.

There was some further discussion on the subject, but it was ultimately agreed to leave the section as it stood.

The proviso at the end of the sub-sections, it was agreed should stand over for further consideration, after deciding whether there should be the suspending clause or not.

Clause IX., after some discussion, was held over for amendment.

The Council then adjourned till 3.30 p.m. this day.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

April 29th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "QUANG-SE."

George Sangster, second officer on board the British steamer *Quang Se*, charged John Sjoholm, quartermaster on board, with refusal of duty, and being very insubordinate to him on the 29th instant.

Complainant stated defendant is on the articles. At about 7 a.m. on the 29th instant he ordered the defendant to lift some gratings and clean underneath them. He made answer that he could not do it. He then made use of insubordinate language towards him, and swore at both the chief mate and himself, when he reported the matter to the chief mate.

Defendant denied everything.

The case was dismissed.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

John Speechly, boarding officer attached to the Harbor Master's department, charged Lowynn, master of cargo boat No. 65, with having his junk made fast to a channel buoy, and having on board explosive substances without permission, also not flying a red flag.

Complainant stated on Saturday defendant was in charge of a cargo boat, which was made fast to one of the Channel buoys. He went to her and found on board 200 cases of kerosine oil. The boat was not flying the red flag, and was lying in amongst the shipping, apparently waiting for a vessel to take the kerosine on board.

Defendant said it was none of his business to hoist the red flag.

Defendant was fined $10, in default ten days' imprisonment.

The *Courrier de France* says that the Countess du Montijo, mother of the Empress Eugénie, has suddenly lost her eyesight.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

WONG-A-LOO v. STUDD.—The plaintiff claimed $78 33 for provisions, &c. Referred to Mr. Holmes, as a matter of account.

KWONG-SUN-FOOK v. F. PEREIRA.—$107.88. His Honor, on this case being called on, said that various communications had been addressed to him on the subject from Shanghai, and he wished it to be understood that he strongly disapproved of any communications being made to him by one side without the knowledge of the other.

In this case it had been agreed that the money should be paid into Court, pending the time necessary to obtain an affidavit from Mr. McBain. The affidavit had not been obtained, and the money had not been paid into Court. The latter, his Honor said, amounted to a contempt of Court; however, judgment would now be for the plaintiff for the sum of $100.68.

WILKINSON v. THIEL.—In this case judgment was given for the defendant, on the ground that notice ought to have been given to him that he was not permitted to consume more than a certain amount of liquors when he sat down to table, if such was, as alleged, the rule of the vessel.

H. H. P. HASE AND ANOTHER v. B. LOPEZ.—13.80.—Claim for goods supplied, defendant did not appear. Judgment for plaintiff.

SAM-SHING v. JENKINS.—Plaintiff claimed $20 and interest on a promissory note. The amount of interest claimed was $8, but his Honor gave judgment only for $4, which amount was admitted, as he considered the amount of the interest ought to be endorsed on the note.

TOO-A-SEE v. WONG-A-PUI.—This was a claim for $400. Plaintiff, sworn, stated he claimed the sum as money had and received from Mr. Toller on the 24th February last. Defendant said he received the money from Mr. Toller, one Chun-pow-kee had come and told plaintiff he had done so, and that the note was in the hands of Mr. D. R. Caldwell. Plaintiff said he would be satisfied if he saw the note. He saw it at Mr. Toller's office. The witness then proceeded to give a most confused account of the matter, from which it appeared that Mr. D. R. Caldwell said he would guarantee the defendant as the proper person to receive the $400. At this stage, witness denied the promissory note, saying it did not bear his seal or signature.

The case was postponed to Tuesday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

The notorious William Dunstan, a seaman unemployed, and who has so often figured in Court, and had residence in Victoria Gaol, was charged by Mr. Alfred Grey, warden of the gaol, with being a rogue and vagabond, and rambling about the street without visible means of subsistance.

Defendant was sent to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond, or till instructions be received from the Harbour-master to ship him off from the Colony.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun-yee-fy, a student at the Central School, and residing at No. 5, Chong-yee-lane, summoned a pawnbroker to give reason why he should detain a fur jacket, valued $50, his property.

Complainant stated that on Thursday last his grandmother placed his fur jacket on the top of the house to dry, and in the afternoon going up to bring it down again, found it was gone. The next morning he went to the Central Station and made a report, and on the 25th instant he went round to all the pawnshops to look for his property, and found it in the shop of the defendant. An extract from defendant's book was produced, to the effect that one Wong-a-ty, residing at No. 35, Tung-wah Street, Endicott Lane, pawned the jacket.

Defendant said that when complainant came to the shop, he asked him to describe the shape and colour of the jacket, which he did, and it was quite contrary to the one he produced, and which he recognised as his.

Complainant said he is quite certain the jacket produced is his own; it was sent him by his father from Shanghai, accompanied with a letter. That letter he could not produce at present, but it was not destroyed; several of his friends had seen him wear the coat. His old grandmother put the coat out to dry, and knew his coat well.

The grandmother of complainant, declared, stated on the day in question she placed her grandson's fur coat out to dry on the roof, and in the afternoon found it was gone. She would know the jacket again by certain appendages, which she pointed out.

Defendant said that at the most he would not have more than $7, or seven taels, and as he had advanced only $5 on a $50 coat, he made use of all sorts of points to prove that the coat was not the complainant's.

Mr. Mitchell asked defendant why, when he received the notice on the 24th from the police, giving the description of the coat, he did not report to the police that he had one in accordance, and not wait till the 25th for the complainant and the police to come and recognise it?

Defendant said that his reasons were because it did not answer the description.

His Worship told defendant that the description in the notice sent him was exactly the same as the coat produced in Court, and that he would order him to hand over the coat to complainant on his paying half the amount advanced, with interest on it.

Defendant, with an insolent air, said he was not satisfied with that.

Mr. Mitchell.—Then taking into consideration you did not assist the police by informing them that you had a coat which answered the description in the notice, perhaps you would be satisfied with handing it over without the payment of any money advanced.

Defendant was then about to push the coat across the table to the complainant, saying something to him, which made the complainant answer him. Defendant insolently told complainant not to speak to him.

Mr. Mitchell, told defendant he was not against the interest of the pawnbrokers, he wished to protect them. He would adhere to his former decision, and order him to hand over the coat to complainant on his paying half of the money advanced.

Defendant was then asked if he was satisfied, and gave a sort of answer in the affirmative, and pushing the coat towards the complainant, picked up his fan, and walked out of the Court.

UNLAWFULLY ON BOARD.

Lu-a-fook, a coolie, was charged by one Ta-taikee, of the Kum-chune-hing junk, with being on board of his junk at midnight on the 28th, for some unlawful purpose.

Complainant stated he did not know the defendant, and on an alarm being given by the pilot, the defendant was found in the stern of the junk.

Sing-a-hop, master of the Chun-hing firewood shop, West-point, said the defendant was a good man, and must have been on board to see a friend.

Defendant said it was 5 o'clock in the morning when he was discovered leaving the vessel, he having stayed all night because he had no pass.

Defendant was fined in the sum of $5.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Mr. Robert Gillison was charged by Inspector Grimes with refusing to pay chair hire, and also with being disorderly in the Charge-room, on the evening of the 28th instant.

Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Francis and Stephens, appeared for the defendant.

'Ng-a-chat, chair coolie No. 127, was then declared.

Mr. Mitchell asked Mr. Kingsmill whether he appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kingsmill said, looking at the witness in the box, he did not rightly understand the case.

The case was then explained to Mr. Kingsmill.

Mr. Kingsmill.—Then the two cases come into one; now I understand.

Defendant, at this stage of the proceedings passed some remark on Mr. Kingsmill, which made that gentleman rise, and state that, after that remark from the defendant, he would withdraw, feeling it a duty, though not to his interest, and thanked his Worship for his kindness.

Mr. Kingsmill then withdrew.

Witness then resumed evidence, and said at 1 p.m. of the 28th the defendant employed his chair, and he took him to Wong-nei-cheong, round East Point, and then to West Point, all at the defendant's request, which lasted till after 10 o'clock at night. He then asked defendant to pay him, but as he had no money, he took him to the station. He claimed $1. Defendant went to sleep in the chair at East Point, and slept till arrival at the Hongkong Hotel. Could not say whether defendant was sober, or what was the matter with him.

Defendant was asked whether he had any questions to ask, and he said, "Yes; ask him whether I hit him?"

Witness made answer that he did not.

The companion of the last witness corroborated the evidence, adding that defendant called in at the Hongkong Hotel and got some drink, after which they took him round the P. & O. Co.'s Factory at West Point, and he then offered 10 cents for hire from 1 p.m. to near 11 p.m. This he would not take, and asked for more, but the defendant only made an attempt to kick him, but he got out of his way, so that he did not succeed. He, however, broke his chair, and did damage to the extent of $1.

On defendant being asked whether he had anything to ask this witness, he said he did not speak to coolies.

Inspector Grimes, sworn, stated he was on duty on the night of the 28th, at 10.15 p.m., when the defendant came to the charge room. The chair coolies wanted to charge defendant with refusal to pay chair hire, and defendant wanted to charge the chair coolies. He asked the defendant why he did not pay his chair, and he made answer that he would "See him d——d first." Defendant said the chair coolies wanted to charge too much. He told him they only wanted $1. Defendant pulled out some money, and then put it back again. Defendant made use of very improper language, and was very obstreperous in the charge room, so much so that he deemed it advisable to detain him. Defendant was brought up on the 8th inst. on a similar charge, when he behaved very disorderly in the Charge-room, and from what he saw of him then and last night, he considered him to be of unsound mind, and dangerous to be at large.

Defendant had no questions to ask.

Inspector George Horsepool, sworn, stated he saw the defendant in the Charge-room at 10.50 p.m. of the 28th, previous to the charge being preferred. He refused to pay the chair, and made use of exceedingly bad language. He was charged on the 6th instant, with assaulting chair-coolies, and was tried on the 7th. During the arrest he was very violent, deemed it advisable to ask for a remand, that defendant might be confined in the gaol for a time, by directions he had received. The defendant had acted very strange by at times. Defendant was bailed out last night.

Inspector Grimes said Mr. Douglas bailed defendant out, and he stayed with him all night, and was produced this morning in Court. Defendant was asked what he had to say, when he went into a rambling statement, and made use of language which had to be checked, stating he would bring damages against Her Majesty's Government for $10,000. If he owed a dollar he would pay it, and if he did not owe, he would not pay it. "You can detain me, kill me, shoot me, or do what you like, but you cannot stop my soul." He would put a stop to this eternal talking him up by the police. Any way, he would bring an action against the Government however decided.

Mr. Mitchell told defendant that after the evidence brought before him, the only thing he could do was to remand him to gaol, for medical inspection.

Complainants were told they would get their dollar.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

KIDNAPPING.

Wong-a-tum, a coolie, charged with kidnapping one Lum-a-fook, was brought up again yesterday, having been remanded from the 28th instant.

Lum-a-fook, declared, stated he was a farm labourer at Namtow, Sunon District. On the morning of the 25th instant he met the defendant at his village. He had previous knowledge of him from seeing him at times walking about in the neighbourhood, but he had never spoken to him. The defendant asked him what he was doing and he made answer he had no work; the defendant said he had better go to Macao, where he could procure a berth as cook at a shop for him at $4 per month. He said to him very well, he would like the situation. The defendant said he would go with him. In the course of the conversation the defendant said that he kept a rice shop at Shek-loong, and he had a friend at Macao who wanted a cook. When the defendant spoke to him it was before breakfast. Defendant then left him for a minute, telling him he would come back for him. The defendant returned, and at that time had a boy with him, the same in court, named Chun-a-koon. He had previous knowledge of the boy, he resided at a neighbouring village. The defendant then went to the house adjoining his, and called out a man named Wong-a-kwi, also known to him. The defendant said to him they had better start at once to go to Lei-heong, for the passage boat; the defendant told him to go on in advance with Wong-a-kwi, and he would follow with the boy. Himself and Wong-a-kwi started on their way and got out of sight of the defendant. Lei-heong is about three miles from his village. On getting near to Lei-heong, himself and his companion waited. In a short time the defendant and the boy overtook them, and all four proceeded in company, arriving at Lei-heong at about eleven o'clock. On enquiring for the Macao passage boat they found it had left; the defendant then said they would go in the Hongkong passage boat. All four accordingly went on board, arriving at Hongkong before daylight on the 26th instant. After daybreak they landed, to take a walk, as the defendant said they had not seen Hongkong before. They all partook of congee at a stall, being the only breakfast they had. The defendant paid for it. In the afternoon the defendant took them on board a steamer, and when on board the defendant told them he had to pay $6 for the passage of each to Macao. He told defendant that he thought that was too much, and he took the opportunity of defendant being a little way from him to ask another person on board what the amount of fare, and he told him it was half-a-dollar. He went to defendant and told him that the fare was only half a dollar; the defendant gave him no answer. Shortly afterwards a man spoke to him, the same in court (pointed out Lui-shek-kai), who asked him some questions, and said something about his being sold like a pig. Up to that time he had no suspicion of defendant. The man asked him who had brought him on board, and he pointed out the defendant; the man called a policeman, who took defendant into custody. Himself and his two companions from Lei-heong went with defendant to the station.

Defendant asked no question.

The evidence of the boy and Wong-a-kwi, who also were kidnapped from the same place, was then taken, and of the arrest, when defendant was convicted of being a rogue and vagabond and sent to three months' hard labor; at the expiration to find security in two householders, $50 each, to be forthcoming for another six months.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Hector* brings news from the above port to the 23rd inst. The *Daily News* states that an enquiry was commenced on the 21st inst. at the English Police Court, into the case of three men who have been taken into custody at Chinkeang, for travelling in the interior without a passport. This, however, seems to be only the ostensible charge. A mysterious rumour lies at the back, of their having been engaged, together with several others, by a Chinaman named Wang, to aid in some scheme of rebellion. But particulars will no doubt come out, as the case advances.

PEKIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent states that during the procession through the City on returning from visiting the Ancestral tombs, the Emperor was easily visible to the populace, being in an open chair covered only with gauze, which did not in any way hide him. He is described as ordinary looking, but with an intelligent expression. The Chinese at Peking express such surprise at the Emperor going about in so public a manner. There is as yet nothing difinitely known with regard to the audience question.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Gazette, April 23rd.*)

The native Christians imprisoned in the Province of Owari have been released, and are returning to their homes. Those deported in 1870 from other provinces, have been informed of their release and restoration to all civil rights, and are probably also on their way home.

The Japanese Government, in thus acting, has sought to rectify a wanton exercise of power its best friends regretted; but this concession, though somewhat dilatory, does it honour, and will be warmly acknowledged by the entire Christian world, from whom recognition is also due to the Ministers of Treaty Powers for their exertions to induce the Government to take this step.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 21st March, 1873.

HOME.

The telegraph will, I should suppose, have puzzled your readers with respect to the movements of the Ministry. I will attempt to explain. Yesterday week, say on Thursday, the 13th instant, Mr. Gladstone announced to the House of Commons that, owing to the defeat of the Ministry on the Irish University question, he and his colleagues had placed their resignation in the hands of the Queen, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept them. Thereupon the House was adjourned until last Monday, the 17th instant. On the Thursday, however, the Queen, who happened to be at Buckingham Palace, sent for Mr. Disraeli, and desired him to form a government, the message reaching him just as he arrived at the House of Commons. He expressed his unwillingness to do so, but his reply was not conclusive, and he subsequently consulted his colleagues, who confirmed it. He then informed the Queen of the result, and Her Majesty thereupon desired Mr. Gladstone to resume office. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, maintained that as Mr. Disraeli had ousted him, the opposition were bound to assume the responsibilities of office. The Queen communicated this dictum to Mr. Disraeli, who entirely repudiated it, on the ground that the Irish University Bill was not a party question, that Mr. Gladstone had been defeated by the disaffection of his own followers, and that the subject presented no issue on which to appeal to the constituencies. Moreover, Mr. Disraeli stated that his party could not form a ministry to work with the present House of Commons. The Queen then communicated this decided refusal to Mr. Gladstone on Sunday evening by telegraph (for he had gone on a visit to the Marquis of Westminster), and he was compelled to resume office, provided he could induce his coadjutors to continue at their posts. On Monday last on the House meeting, Mr. Gladstone explained matters very curtly, and Mr. Disraeli followed, creating the impression by what he said, that he had offered to take office provided there was a dissolution. Mr. Gladstone had not then arranged matters with his coadjutors, and the House was adjourned until last night, when full explanations were given. Had Mr. Disraeli advised the Queen to dissolve parliament, it appears that on the strict constitutional principles which have ever guided Her Majesty, the advice ought to have been followed. But he did nothing of the kind—on the contrary, he stated that under the existing position of public business such a step was not advisable, although he certainly implied that so soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, a dissolution should follow. Mr. Gladstone announced last night, that all his colleagues had resumed office, and that he should proceed with the progress of business as if nothing had happened, and he condemned the notion that a dissolution was at all necessary.

There is no doubt a considerable Conservative reaction in the country, but whether or not that is sufficiently strong to give the party a majority, is a question I cannot pretend to answer. Public opinion works thus. Many men who were ardent promoters of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, of the settlement of the Irish Land question, of the abolition of purchase in the army, and of tests at the Universities, of the establishment of the ballot, and of the establishment of a system of national education, naturally pause in the rapid progress of reform, and becoming alarmed at the spread of democracy, and even communism as exemplified in the trades unions and other movements, and thinking we may be going too fast, fall by gravitation as it were into the ranks of liberal conservatism. Then, again, Mr. Gladstone has excited the ire of the publicans, and of the Episcopalian Clergy, two very loud and potent voices in the constituencies, and what with the incapacity of Mr. Bruce, and the well-merited unpopularity of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton, he has made many who would have been supporters, very lukewarm. I think it very likely that a general election may restore the Conservatives to power, and I hope so, for the result must be an attack upon them, on those monstrous abuses which disgrace the country in the present state of the Church and of the land law. These must be reformed sooner or later, and they are so vital, that the constituencies should be especially appealed to regarding them.

At the present moment, a dissolution being premature and unnecessary, would be very unpopular, therefore it is that each of the leaders of the House of Commons shirks it, and desires to throw it on the other. Meanwhile, the subject of the crisis is being very generally discussed on the continent, the cause being very properly attributed to the impracticable obstructiveness of the Pope, and his friends. The result is likely to prove a severe blow to Ultramontanism.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' victory with respect to the payment of the indemnity, and the evacuation of the departments by the Germans, has been very complete, and has elicited homage not only in France, but throughout Europe. The total sum of the indemnity was 200 millions of pounds sterling. He has actually paid or concluded definite arrangements for 160 millions of this enormous sum, which will be in the German exchequer by the 5th May. For the remaining 40 millions he will be prepared before the end of August, and the evacuation will be complete by the end of September. He kept the negociation so profoundly secret that the result proved a surprise, and placed the dynastic factions of the Chamber, with whom he has been combatting for the past few months, in a most unenviable light. The glory of the deed is greatly enhanced on the discovery that the negotiations have involved a vast amount of humiliation, entreaty, remonstrance, and determination. The Emperor of Germany showed a deep repugnance to the surrender of Belfort, and the end of it was that although he contemplated its retention after the payment of the indemnity, and until France should offer some other tangible security that she would keep the peace, M. Thiers succeeded in substituting Verdun for Belfort as security for the payment of the last indemnity.

M. Thiers' achievement is unprecedented. Whilst France was supposed to be prostrate, to govern her as he has done, suppressing all disorders, maintaining his military status, repairing the damage inflicted by the invader, resuscitating her trade, combatting selfish and contemptible factions, and in spite of all to raise two hundred millions sterling, seems incredible enough. But what is much more, he has certainly caused the German cabinet to show him personally both respect and confidence, or the Emperor would never have relented as he has done.

As for the proceedings of the Chamber, they have merely amounted to faction squabbles, and are not worth recording. It seems, however, that the agricultural interests of the country are on the wane. The rural population is decreasing, and many villages which were ravaged by the Germans are still lying in ruins. Moreover, emigration is taking labor out of the country, and the conscription is very unpopular.

Marshal Bazaine's trial still hangs fire. It is said that the report of the committee of investigation on which the indictment is to be framed, rejects the serious portion of the charges. At all events, the rigor of his confinement has been relaxed, and he is most anxious that the trial should proceed.

SPAIN.

Spain seems to slide from bad to worse, and no one can see how matters can mend until things shall have become as bad as they can be. We are always hearing of Carlist defeats and the denial of Carlist victories, also the denial of the existence of any strong body of Carlists. Yet they show their vitality by their prowess, and exhaust the resources of the Government in checking them. The elections are to take place shortly, but will merely result in the return of irreconcilable factions. No great power has acknowledged the present government—the army is becoming very much disaffected. The insurrection in Cuba is displaying marked proofs of its strength, and nothing but gloom overshadows the peninsula.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

Fair progress is being made in the exposure of the "Great City Frauds." The examinations before the Lord Mayor very clearly inculpate Noyes, who is in custody, as an active confederate of the gang. They also prove inculpation against a man named MacDonnell, who has been arrested at New York on board a steamer from Havre. The principal in the transaction was Warren, alias Horton, alias Bidwell, his real name, whose arrest we have not yet heard of. But there has been a capture made at New York, the particulars of which are kept secret. Bidwell opened an account at the West-end branch of the Bank of England in the name of Warren, and there discounted the forged papers. The Bank notes he received in payment were changed into gold by Noyes at the Bank of England, and that gold was changed back into notes at the same place by MacDonnell. Those notes were paid into a City Bank on Bidwell's account, which he had opened in the name of Horton. The manœuvre was clever, and entirely frustrated any attempt to stop notes illegally gotten.

MERCANTILE.

Mercantile snapping and cracking still continues. There is telegraphic news to hand of the suspension of a large Parsee firm in Bombay, and of two British firms in China. A large house in Glasgow, with China connections, has also suspended. The late commercial failures have displayed an amount of mercantile immorality which I do not like at all, and should a panic come upon us, I fear the result will be disastrous.

The colliery strikes seem to be nearly all over, and yet coals are absolutely advancing. The weather continues very cold indeed—it is snowing as I write, and the suffering is consequently great. I am told in a reliable quarter, that the output of the mines really is greater than it ever was before. If this be so, there can be no doubt that the demand outstrips the consumption, and therefore the advance in rates is the salutary and necessary effect. The Trade Returns, I submit, tend to substantiate this fact, which the *Times* repudiates, but does not argue. I cannot conceive what the end will be. It is clear, I think, that the rapidity of Ocean communication has spread commerce and stimulated progress, and that all seaport towns of any note, having fine times of it, consider water and gas work, rail and tramways as necessities. All this absorbs iron, and iron requires coals.

THE PERSIAN JEWELS.

Expectations of beholding during the coming season "the good Haroun Alraschid" in "his golden prime"—otherwise the Shah of Persia in all his glory—will be heightened among the fair sex in general and the amateurs of precious stones in particular, by the anticipation of gazing upon the wonderful treasury of jewels which, according to report, the Khan of Khans will bring with him. These unparalleled baubles are worth, it is stated, from two to three millions sterling; and those who can remember the excitement caused in fashionable circles by the first exhibition of the Koh-i-noor, and the Ex-Queen of Spain's emeralds—to say nothing of the Duke of Devonshire's jewelled hawk, Prince Esterhazy's pearl-embroidered pantaloons, and Mr. Hope's blue diamond—may confidently predict how the Shah will be mobbed by the *beau monde* when he makes his appearance, with, perchance, a "moonstone" on his finger, or the Daryá-i-Núr in his kalpack. It has been hitherto believed that no European has ever gazed on the Shah of Persia's gems; but Mr. E. B. Eastwick, the editor of "Murray's Handbook of India," declares that he has seen these varieties, and gives an interesting sketch of the Daryá-i-Núr, which, according to Persian tradition, is own sister to the Kohinoor, and was encrusted with the latter on the hilt of the sword of Afrásiab only so recently as 3,000 years B.C. Diamonds, it will be seen, beat even ravens, donkeys, and post boys in the way of longevity. The Daryá-i-Núr was carried away from Persia by Timour the Tartar—or rather, as Mr. Eastwick, in the interests of correct Oriental orthography warns us—by Timúr the Tátár, the jewel having been first the property of Rustam; but it was brought back by Nadir Shah. There is one other point in connection with the Shah's brilliants on which it is desirable that Mr. Eastwick should enlighten us. It has been his rare good fortune to inspect the jewels in the Schatzkammer at Teheran. Has he seen anything of a certain table diamond of great beauty of water, and having the Royal arms of England engraved on the topmost facet? This diamond was seen among the Persian regalia by the French traveller Tavernier in 1673. A great many English people would be interested in having authentic information as to the present whereabouts of the engraved brilliant, seeing that it was once the property of the unfortunate Charles I., who was accustomed to wear it as an ear-ring.

The Shah will arrive at Moscow on the 17th of May, and at St. Petersburg on the 20th of the same month, accompanied by his suite, which will be composed of the following personages: Sadr Azam, Grand Vizier; Prince Itizad es Saltan, Minister of Public Instruction; Prince Mustred ed Dauleh, uncle of the Shah; Prince Ismal ed Dauleh, one of the Ministers; Prince Ilkun Muhamed el Mulku, also a Minister, and cousin of the Shah; Nizam ed Daul, Minister of Finances; Emin ul Muly, Minister of Justice; Malkom Khan, acting Foreign Minister; Hassan Ali Khan, Minister of Public Works; Ala ud Dauleh, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; Ajud ul Mulkh, Chancellor; Emin ud Dauleh, First Chamberlain; eight other Chamberlains, two Masters of the Ceremonies, a private secretary, two physicians, eight Generals, aides-de-camp, a Chief Commissary, body guards, and fifty servants.

Prince Nasroulla Mirza, nephew of the Shah, has entered the Russian service as a cornet of Cavalry in the Caucasus.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

Mr. Plimsoll pursues his crusade against unseaworthy ships with characteristic zeal. Happening to visit Leeds, he saw on Sunday that a sermon would be delivered on "Rotten Ships," and he went to the "Amphitheatre," where a local minister was to expound his views. Invited to speak, he did so, and brought up a fresh roll of charges. One was the story of an old craft so bad that no "men" could be found to navigate her, so the owners put on board a crew of lads. "She went to the bottom and drowned them all." Another case referred to a vessel so overladen that she had to put into port. The sailors refused to work her, and they were sent to prison for six weeks. A second crew was mustered, but the day after sailing she ran into Falmouth, and, as the men would not risk their lives, they were placed in gaol. A third crew was obtained, and while the two first were in durance, the craft went to the bottom with all hands. It will be said that Mr. Plimsoll exaggerates, and it may not do to endorse all he says; but an example reported from Wales adds force to his Leeds accusations. Two sailors summoned a captain for wages. The defence was that the men had not completed their voyage. Further inquiry elicited the fact that they left the ship because they thought her unsafe. She had been pronounced "all right" by the carpenter; yet at sea she leaked so much that the master had to turn back, and seek a roadstead. Moreover, he had written to the owners saying that he could not proceed, because his vessel leaked so badly. The Bench ordered him to pay the wages, a decision that must be held to justify the men's conduct. It is plain that Mr. Plimsoll is quite right to press

would be a market for the 'Mandarin's' cargo, which her crew were trying to dispose of for the benefit of the concerned, we got a boat out, and proceeded up the inlet some miles, taking with us the linguist, and the captain of Marines, a Honan bully brave who has only just turned up on board ship. He must have passed the previous ten days in his cabin recovering from his last burst at Shanghai. The Captain was entrusted with a "Limmington" and some packets of bullets, with which he meant to perforate duck, &c. Very soon after we had started he began handling the weapon in a style that showed his utter ignorance of the two elementary rules of shooting—not to shoot yourself and not to shoot anybody else. The envoy told him to take care, and I, enraged at the repeated sight of the inside of a 'Limmington' barrel, angrily told him to put the thing down, using stronger language about his eyes than perhaps the occasion demanded. He retorted about my forefathers, so I took the gun from him, and was proceeding to render him innocuous by emptying his pockets of bullets, when the envoy, foreseeing a very unpleasant passenger in the Captain of Marines, ordered the boat to put about and go back. This was done, the Captain was sent on board ship, and thus ended the only unpleasant words that passed between the officers and ourselves. In the next war with China, if ever G. B. No. 4 comes into action this man will be extremely dangerous—to his own shipmates.

We did not see or hear much in our trip; and walking far was out of the question, it was so close and sultry. In the cottages and farms on shore we found some wonderful things; item a black pot crook over an open turf fire; item a bamboo tube bellows; item, roots of trees used as food; item, mosquito curtains over every bed; and item, houses built on the model employed by the artists who paint South African scenery. Any forthcoming work on "How I found Jones" should be illustrated by sketches of Namquan houses, as they are just the kind of house that the British Public insists on Jones having lived in prior to his discovery. We visited one or two of the fishing villages about the shore of the harbor, which are quaint old places with houses and stone staircases up the hillside doing duty for streets. A little matow faced with stones runs along the shore of each, and to this are moored the sampans of the fishermen. Here and there are tall May poles, to which are attached the nets when drying. These nets are ordinary deep sea perpendicular nets, with floats and sinkers, and an extremely small mesh, small enough to catch a sprat. From everyone we had a hearty welcome, not even exception the old ladies.

3rd.—We found we had only fifty tons of coals left, and Capt. Ching first advised us to give up the chase. This of course the Envoy declined to do, and he then told us he could not go farther, having no authority to coal at the Foochow Arsenal, or buy coals either there or at Amoy. We did our best to show him the folly of giving up just as the scent was getting hot, but he flatly refused to go on, not stubbornly or unreasonably, but from want of the necessary power. He would do anything to oblige us, except this; but this he could not do, so there was nothing left for us to do, but go back to Shanghai.

It was not a pleasant thing to go back *re infectâ*, and still less pleasant to have thick fogs, a rolling ship, nothing to eat and nothing to drink; and from this date begins such a tale of misery and woe, so harrowing in its details, that I shrink from putting them before the public. Expecting the trip to last but ten days, provision had only been made for that time, and we were reduced to the direct extremity during the last eight days of the cruise. Three days were spent in getting back to Wang-hai-men on account of fogs, where we picked up a junk driven down the coast by stress of weather and towed her back to Shanghai. This again delayed us, and although I quite agree with the captain that the succouring of derelict windbound and storm-staid junks is a good way of endearing the new Navy to the China seafaring population, I particularly dislike a lengthened diet of rice, cabbage, peanuts and bad water.

On our way back we called again at Soongmen, to make certain whether foreigners had been seen on the lorcha or not. Leaving the cutter in charge of the aged, with strict injunctions to keep his men together as we would return in an hour, we went this time to the Yamen of the civil mandarin, escorted by a tremendous mob of loafers and children, who crowded with us into the courts of their Lord temporal. Him we found the picture of official repose, and dispensing with unnecessary ceremony got him to send for Fagin at once, who turned up soon after, very penitent indeed. His books were not yet to be found, but he was now willing to give an exact account of the goods he bought and what he paid for them. This he did, and according to his own confession he paid the lorcha crew $8,900 in Mexican dollars for the cargo he bought. It seems the Mexican is the current coin of the place, owing probably to its proximity to the tea districts. Men were found who pointed out the exact place where the *Mandarin* was anchored, but one and all were unanimous in their denial of having seen any foreigner on board or near. We had the greatest difficulty in getting any information as the Interpreter was utterly devoid of all tact, plunging in *medias res* in his inquiries in a way that frightened every one of who he asked a question. "I don't know, boo-boo! O Lord! ai ya! I didn't do it," was the common reply to the question of, "Did you see anyone on board the lorcha?" and very often the reply came before any question was asked at all.

Summing up, the presumption in favour of the Captain's being alive is the friend's friend's story that two foreigners were seen—a fact verified by independent testimony. Had there been no foreigner on board it is likewise probable that the cargo would have been partly paid in bills on Chinese merchants. As it was, Fagin says he paid in cash; but his cash book, which would have proved or disproved this, was not forthcoming. Its non-production does not prove that he had, but it very nearly does. Again, on the other hand, after most diligent and searching enquiries in the town, in the country, in fact wherever boats and legs could carry us, no foreigner, as far as we could make out, has ever been seen in connection with the lorcha. Let us hope the *Dwarf* will clear up the mystery.

The boatmen of the cutter had of course in the meantime disappeared, and after delaying us two hours, returned in a shocking state of samshoo, fatal to all discipline. On the way back they got from laughing to talking, from talking to rows, and from that to fighting. The aged, being no better than his men, did nothing to keep them at peace, except curse all their relations and say "Dear, dear, did you ever see such men." We reported the two worst cases to Capt. Ching, who stormed at them, and ordered them a flogging on the spot, directing the Captain of Marines to see the sentence carried out. The form was gone through of strapping these youths to a gun carriage; but, alas! the substance was sadly wanting, and the whole punishment was a perfect caricature of discipline, having no other effect than that of making all the crew laugh.

And now a word of advice in conclusion to the New Chinese Admiralty, wherever that institution is established. A supply of sextants, tables of logarithms, navigation rules, &c., is desired on board ships of war, if the service is meant to be a service, and the voyages other than a miserable groping by daylight from one headland to another along the coast of China. Admiration of a China gunboat in Hongkong waters after a 600 mile voyage is all very well, but when it is known that the journeys are made by creeping along the coast, delight at the progress of the Chinaman is turned into sorrow that they are still incompetent to take charge of such fine vessels as their Arsenals can now turn out. Again, a Government service, civil or military, does not exist for the purpose of keeping accounts nearly and correctly, and it is a mistake that four-fifths of the wardroom mess should be men perfectly ignorant of navigation, of the art of war, or indeed about anything except beautiful penmanship. Correct accounts are a necessary adjunct, indents for stores should savour of care and economy, but there can be no necessity for the existence of four officers in a small gunboat whose duty it is to attend to this and nothing else, and who know not the sea from the land in a chart. The onerous appointment of clerk of the weather, which my worthy friend Jingle holds should be abolished, as the register of a thermometer whose height varies directly as the stuffiness of the close bed-room in which it is kept, cannot be sufficient to afford data on which to found a science of meteorology, or be of any advantage to the new Navy. Above all, order, and especially that necessary drill and discipline which is at the root of order. Unhesitating obedience to any officer's orders is at present unknown. Everyone argues, every one chatters; and until all this is altered, the everlasting cooking, chopping up meats and vegetables in all places and at all times, put a stop to, loafing on the quarter deck prohibited, and many changes take place, the new gunboat is but an old junk after all.

I write merely against the system; from the officers and men we received every courtesy and kindness, and it was with regret that we bade adieu to the Captain, the Chaplain, the Curate, Jingle, the Nav. Lieut., aged midshipman, and even the Bully brave, who shook hands with me before I left the ship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that Mr. Kennedy, of Cavan, has received a large consignment of coal from the Leitrim coal fields for use in his extensive factory. It is said to be bituminous in character, and to give out a great heat, while it is free from all unpleasant smell or smoke.

An unsophisticated maiden in Illinois has invented a simple but ingenious device of securing by one operation both a husband and a fortune. She offers herself as a prize to be raffled for—100,000 tickets to be issued at one dol. each, reserving to herself the right to reject the holder of the lucky number on payment of 500 dols.

A good story relating to Selborne has been going the rounds of the Bar. Recently a favourite parrot of his lordship made its escape into a garden, and perched itself on a high tree. Great was the consternation of the servants when they found that they could not induce the truant bird to return. At length the escape was made known to the Lord Chancellor, who at once went into the garden and placed himself in view of the parrot. Polly instantly alighted on his lordship's shoulder, and, looking him in the face, said in its gentlest tones, "Let us pray!"

DIFFERENCES IN WEST AFRICA.—Letters by the last West African mail steamer from Bonny, confirm the intelligence of the dissatisfaction felt by both Europeans and natives with the recent settlement of the Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja war. It is asserted that the compact which has been concluded with Ja-Ja contains, among other conditions, that no European is to be allowed to remain or have a factory in Opobo, but must be compelled to remove about three miles down the river. This stipulation is creating much discontent, and questions are being raised as to who is to pay the compensation for the loss which will be sustained by the removal of the factories.

A BEWITCHED HORSE.—NOVEL CHARM.—A horse belonging to a well-to-do farmer living at Crewkerne, has for some time past been suffering from a severe nervous affection. Two veterinary surgeons were called in, as the animal was a valuable one, and a course of treatment was decided on. When he went to the stable one day to see the horse, one of these gentlemen found something tied round the animal's neck. On asking what it was and why it was placed there, the farmer's better-half replied, "Well, there, Mr.——, we've been thinking it over, and have come to the conclusion that the horse is bewitched; so I've tied one of my garters round his neck."

AN OLD SERVANT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.—Basil Lee, the oldest colored man in this county, being in his 100th year, was killed in the county, while he was burning brush in a new ground and near a tree some men felled with an axe. They hallooed at him and told him to get out of the way, but being rather deaf he did not hear them, and the tree fell on him and killed him. He was a former slave of General Washington, and was twelve years old when General Washington gave him his choice to live with him at Mount Vernon or be sold. He preferred being sold, and was sent to Richmond and put on the block, and was bought by a member of the Lee family in this county, and has remained in that family ever since.—*Milton (N. C.) Chronicle, January 23rd.*

BATHING IN COLD WATER.—Nothing is more common than a custom of many persons to have a cold water bath immediately on leaving their beds, as a daily habit. Delicately organized ladies not unfrequently have established the same course, considering it conducive to health. There is an impression that it invigorates the individual, hardens the muscles and strengthens the constitution. The sudden abstraction of caloric or vital warmth in that way has not only injured but destroyed more than were ever benefitted thereby. A reaction, as it is called, a glow of warmth that subsequently follows, is a direct draft upon the system to meet a sudden loss of vitality, and is by no means so beneficial as theoretically imagined. A tepid bath makes no such injurious demands, and therefore is not injurious or perilous to persons for those of frail structure.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 29TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $595 to $600, cash and credit; Old Patna, $645 to $650, cash and credit; New Benares, $537½ to $542½; cash and credit; Old Benares, $555 to $570, cash and credit, little doing. Market quiet for all kinds; Malwa, $590 to $600, cash and credit. Exports per steamer *Venetia* to Shanghai, 699 chests Malwa; 85 chests Patna; 25 chests Benares.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 58½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$20 to 25 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$325 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$131 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—, $114 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 110 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—25 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—70 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—50 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,.....4/4½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4⅞
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5⅜ to 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5⅜ to 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5⅜ to 4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½ nom.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½ „

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74⅞
Bank, 15 days' sight.....75
Private, 30 days' sight.....75⅜

SALES ON APRIL 29TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Milled Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.35, by Yuen-fat to local trader.

White Alum, 900 piculs, at $1.75, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $10.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Fungus, 30 bags, at $36.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 10 cases, at $36.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Beche-de-mer, 8 packages, at $20.00, by Fook-loong to travelling trader.

Sugar Candy, 165 packages, at $10.70, by Fook-loong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $58.50, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $35.50, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 180 bags, at $3.40, by Kin-hing-cheung to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 400 piculs, at $1.62, by Hing-tye to local trader.

Green Peas, 300 piculs, at $1.40, by Kin-tye to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $1.43, by Kwong-man-cheung to local trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50-lbs., 500 bags, at $1.35, by Sang-tye to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sea Mew		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cyphrenes (str.)	Saml. Stephen	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 5th prox.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Flintshire (str.)	Sturrack	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 2nd inst., at 8 A.M.
MANILA	Conchita	Larrabe	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Shaftesbury (str.)	Blethow		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th prox.
Do.	Craigforth (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Cathay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd prox., at noon.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

BEG to call attention to their extensive ASSORTMENT of "NEW GOODS," just received ex French Mail, consisting of—

A well-selected Stock of White and Colored Ground Printed

CAMBRICS and PICQUES,

suitable for Ladies' Morning Costumes and Wrappers.

WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MUSLINETS, and BRILLIANTES.

LAWNS, GRASS-CLOTHS, and HOLLANDS.

ALSO,

A Choice Lot of YAAK, CLUNY, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS, MOSQUITO NETS, ANTIMACASSARS, SHORT BLINDS, and TOILET MUSLINS.

FANCY GRENADINES, MUSLINS, and LUSTRES, for Morning and Evening Wear.

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and other MATERIALS in the newest tints.

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MUSLIN and LACE SETS, TIES, BOWS, COLLARETTES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SUNSHADES, and PARASOLS.

A Selection of

ELEGANT SPANISH COMBS and MILLINERY, in the Latest Novelties.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

440 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

SUPERIOR WINES AND BRANDY FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, 1st Class CLARET, CHATEAUX YQUEM; CHAMPAGNE, (G. H. Mumm & Co.,) quarts and pints; SPARKLING MOSELLE (P. A. Mumm's,) quarts and pints; Hennessy's ✱, V. O. and V. P. O. P. BRANDIES, Choice Old PORT, and Old Jamaica RUM.

Apply to

R. W. LOWNDES,

No. 7, Queen's Road.

1m 532 Hongkong, 5th April, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,

in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.

Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.

Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal,)

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.

6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.

FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.

„ COATINGS for Spring Wear.

FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.

QUILTINGS for VESTS.

BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.

REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.

The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.

HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of

DAMASK CLOTHS,
„ NAPKINS to match,
„ DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.

LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.

DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.

ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.

BED QUILTS.

PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.

BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.

TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, on behalf of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to accept risks on Cargo, from Hongkong and Ports in China to Ports on the Yangtsze, by steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, and their connecting vessels, at the tariff rates of the local offices, *but subject to an immediate discount of one-third of the premium.*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1m 541 Hongkong, 7th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE, SUEZ, AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR"

will leave for Singapore, Suez, and London at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 1st May. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 32/6 %, all risks, 23/. %, F.P.A.
„ Silk 19/. %. do.

Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

604 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain Sturrack, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON,
Kwong Hing, 57, Praya.

4d 657 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

STEAM TO FOOCHOW *(direct.)*

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CATHAY,"

will leave for the above place at noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd May.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1873. [53 658

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"SHAFTESBURY,"

Blethew, Master, expected from Shanghai on or about the 2nd May, will load as above at Canton and at this port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 659 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

will be despatched on or about the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

660 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1, 100 British Steamer

"CYPHRENES,"

Saml. Stephen, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 5th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, S. S. "Cyphrenes."

East Point.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1873. [tf 632

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"SCOTLAND,"

S. D. Washburn, Commander, due here from Singapore on or about 28th instant, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 638 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"CONCHITA,"

Captain Larrabe, will have immediate despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 639 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullin, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 507 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"SEA MEW,"

465 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 430 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

THE well-known A 1 British Clipper Barque

"FORWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have *immediate despatch for the above port.*

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 409 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Barque

"FERDINAND BRUMM,"

754 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST*,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.

tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN.*

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain MCCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.

FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1831] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 3.

KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1285 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.

Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*

6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

t1876 May 2.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*QUANG-SE*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*QUANG-SE*" will be due at San Francisco May 30th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 29th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 24th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd May, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 2nd May, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MADRAS*," Captain J. BERNARD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 10th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 2 P.M., Specie and Parcels at the office

Extracts.

KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate
Which many will condemn;
But listen, now, while I relate
The traits of some of them.

There's deli-Kate a modest dame,
And worthy of your love;
She's nice and beautiful in frame,
As gentle as a dove.

Communi-Kate's intelligent,
As we may well suppose;
Her fruitful mind is ever bent
On telling what she knows.

There's intri-Kate, she's so obscure,
'Tis hard to find her out,
For she is often very sure
To put your wits to rout.

Prevari-Kate's a stubborn maid,
She's sure to have her way;
The cunning, caviling young jade
Objects to all you say.

There's alter-Kate, a perfect pest,
Much given to dispute;
Her prattling tongue can never rest,
You cannot her refute.

There's dislo-Kate quite in a fret,
Who fails to gain her point;
Her face is quite unfortunate,
And sorely out of joint.

Equivo-Kate no one will woo,
The thing would be absurd;
She is so faithless and untrue,
You cannot take her word.

There's viudi-Kate, she's good and true,
And strives with all her might
Her duty faithfully to do,
And battles for the right.

There's rusti-Kate, a country lass,
Quite fond of rural scenes;
She likes to ramble through the grass,
And through the evergreens.

Of all the maidens you can find
There's none like edu-Kate;
Because she elevates the mind,
And aims at something great.

WHAT OUR FOREIGN CRITICS THINK OF US.

The men of this country are generally divided by foreign observers into two great types: First, the athletic, muscular, square-shouldered type; a sort of respectable Guy Livingstone, strong, steady, earnest, and ambitious, pushing his way sturdily along in the narrow groove, or speciality he has selected, striding fiercely onward, neither looking to the right nor the left, and crushing, mayhap, a few weaker brethren under his heavy boots, a good fighter and an honest fellow, but possible a harsh father, a tyrannical husband. Second, the phlegmatic type, heavy, dull, overladen with adipose tissue, an accumulator of facts, but utterly devoid of the power of generalisation; hence, a man of great information but few ideas, and those few taken at second-hand; a good man this kind, pleasant, and hospitable in his fat way, a keen man in business, but simply bland and incapable out of it, a believer in all insular articles of faith, a steady churchgoer, a justice of the peace, mayhap an M.P., but a bull dog withal.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

SPLENDID POVERTY.

Poverty, my "splendid" poverty, is by no means exceptional in this highly prosperous country, nor confined to any particular rank in life, and its varieties form a curious but painful study. The variety of its treatment, however, by those most interested—that is, by the poor themselves—is even more instructive. In London alone, a floating mass of over one hundred thousand men, women, and children, of all ages, openly proclaim their impecuniosity, and enjoy the hospitalities, in one form or the other (so dearly prized by our coroner), of their respective workhouses. Of course the provincial guests swell this number by many hundreds of thousands. But when we consider the very many obstinate and incorrigible poor, who, like our needlewoman, steel their hearts against the guardians' flesh-pots, the army grows into a countless host of living skeletons, thinly but decently covered with the skin of society. For dearer than bread or meat (and God knows they are dear enough) are the few "sticks of furniture," the cup of non-eleemosynary tea, the father's Bible, and the mother's china, the social pips not necessarily confined to Sunday or Christmas-day, and the converse ranging over a wider field than fat of beasts and leanness of men. And yet they are thin enough as they sit there, watering their tea-leaves or their beer, and "making believe" at eating butcher's meat out of the doubtful scraps they have collected; but they cling to the fact that they are still members of the outer world, and to the hope that they may one day take a better place in it. Poor things! they do not often read the papers, and so are not troubled in their minds by crowner's-quest law, and it will concern them still less when "Death, knocking at the door," shall find them "at home," and seated in splendour to receive his morning call. Who shall presume to lift the veil from this or that skeleton, and at once measure the height from which it has fallen, and count the places in which it is broken? This one was rickety from its birth, and owed nothing to its parents but imperfect formation and evil example. It was physically impossible for it to earn money and make tissue; mind and body alike refused to share any responsibility of its future existence with the soul, which had to fight the battle of life alone. And this has been wasted by an accident, or stripped by disease. And this other has had its dainty flesh picked off by misfortune, at it is called, by the fangs of the law, or, "sharper than a serpent's tooth," by those of some relative or friend. There they all hang swinging on society's gibbet, their spare clothing flapping in the wintry wind, offenders against the creed of Mammon, which counts poverty among her least favourite sins. And who can tell, as the air stirs the rags which serve them for clothing, and shows here and there a gaunt bone instead of a well-turned limb, what shame they feel, and how they shrink more and more into themselves to avoid farther detection and exposure? If the "pride of life" be a sin, it is, alas, an indispensable condition of humanity, and we should like, in a certain sense, to see the man, above the condition of a street beggar, who would be willing to stand either at the Albert Memorial or at Aldgate pump, and make public confession that his purse, or his stomach, is but indifferently filled. He would, to be sure, infallibly be given into custody for begging in a royal park or in a City thoroughfare, as the case might be; but neither this, nor the consciousness that his indirect appeal would be abortive, deters him from taking a course which he avoids because simply it would make him either an object of public sympathy or ridiculous. And much as a man dislikes to be pitied, he shuns ridicule even more, which make us feel that, after all, there is a ridiculous side to poverty, on which the darning and the patching show more than unsuspected holes. Mr. Scott cheapening a herring in Clare-market before he was called to the bar, and Lord Eldon buying a salmon at Grove's, after he was made Lord Chancellor, are two very different people, although in both cases the immediate object—that of reducing hunger by a fish diet—was the same; for a man does not dine upon a salmon, whatever he may be suspected of doing on a herring. And the inevitable inference in the former case would be fatal to the customer in the eyes of his tradesman, unless he could produce a patent of nobility wherein to wrap up the bloater, and convey it home.—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

GETTING RELIGION.

The Methodists, both white and black, have a peculiar intonation when they hold forth, which is enhanced by the singular addition of the syllable "or" to the end of almost every word. A story is told of one of those ministers, who, in expatiating upon the horrors of everlasting condemnation, which those near the close of their terrestrial journey must expect, pointed to his own aged father, exclaiming: "Look at that ole manner, with one foot in the grave-or, and the other all but-or!" But the chief feature of this sect, in their form of worship, is the singing of hymns; their voices are very melodious, and religious music (as they understand it) has a peculiarly fascinating and exciting effect on them. They have on these occasions no books or instruments. One of the ministers, attired in a very long frock coat, with velvet collar, sang out in a clear voice four short lines of an extempore hymn, with the refrain, "Oh! don't you believe in the word of God?" This was taken up at once by the congregation, and repeated a great many times; occasionally a line of the hymn would be changed, but the refrain remained the same. As I could not take in the extraordinary antics of all the community at once, I fixed my attention upon a young negro woman near me, dressed in a black silk skirt, white muslin body, and ornamented with a huge chignon, overtopped by a little straw hat, with gaudy ribbons. When the singing began she "followed her leaders" at first quietly enough, gently beating the time of the refrain with one foot, but as the same verses were being repeated she gradually became excited, her hands and elbows keeping time with her feet; then on and on, slapping her hands on her knees and hips, then proceeding to sway from side to side, then to jump up from the ground, her hands and elbows and head still keeping time to the refrain, "Oh!" (with a yell) "don't you believe in the word of God?" (the tune of which closely resembled that of the Camptown Races.) Glancing round the enclosed square, I saw that most of her co-religionists indulged in the same expressions of piety, their dark skins and white eye-balls and teeth prominently displayed by their delirious excitement, making them appear like howling demons; but the ever increasing frenzy of the object of my special attention fascinated me so, that I felt I must watch the crisis of this extraordinary fanaticism; by this time the strings of her hat had become loose, and that flimsy covering was hanging limp over her back; the chignon, following the motion of the head it was fastened to, bounded up and down like a self-acting intoxicated door-knocker; but the wearer was completely oblivious of personal appearance, and an older party, standing by, whose antics were still in the first stage, calmly placed her hand over the top of the young negress's head, and, watching her opportunity, when the knocker rose with a jerk, dexterously unhooked it, and placing it on the bench behind them, continued her singular devotions, while the young fanatic's contortions at last became convulsive paroxysms. I have been told that white Methodists get just as excited over their religious rites, but I doubt that any but a coloured woman could go through such contortions except, perhaps, in the convulsions of "tetanus," without breaking her spine. It was almost exhausting to watch the progress of this singular performance, which was brought finally to a crisis by the devotee bounding up some four feet from the ground, with a wild shriek, her heels almost touching the back of her head, and falling heavily to the ground with a thud. At first I had been inclined to think the girl was shamming, but when three women laid hold of the prostrate body as they would a corpse, and carried it out of the enclosure to a neighbouring tent, I leant over the girl, and followed a little way; her eyes and teeth were quite shut, white foam escaping from her lips, and her nails almost dug into her clenched hands. There was no imposition here. She would be laid out on a blanket, her head and lips bathed, and left to recover from her swoon, rising from her prostration bruised and weak, but envied by her kind, because "she had got religion!"—*From "Our American Cousins at Home."*

THE EARTH'S CHANGES.

The term in which the final destruction of our earth is spoken of in Scripture, and the comparatively short existence which seems to be in Providence destined for it, render it pretty certain that this globe at least will not meet with its doom in the above-mentioned manner [Laplace's hypothesis.] But as such an event is not only a perfectly possible one in the economy of nature, but an absolute certainty supposing that the resisting medium were allowed time enough to do its work, it may not be out of place to pause for a moment and consider what is involved in such a catastrophe. Let us think, for example, what the case would be with our own earth, if no speedier destruction were to come upon it from some yet unanticipated and possibly miraculous cause. Many centuries no doubt—it may be many millenniums—would elapse before the most delicate observations could reveal the working of the mysterious agent. But at length some astronomer detects a minute change in the elements of the earth's orbit which cannot be accounted for by any of the ordinary perturbations, and he is compelled to the belief that the resisting medium is beginning perceptibly to influence the planet. This discovery, when publicly announced, could not fail seriously to impress the most thoughtless of hearers. The first step has been taken by the earth on its way to a doom as fearful as the imagination can paint, and as inevitable as the unchanging laws of nature can make it. Still generation after generation passes away; the end is—visibly—no nearer, and but for the figures of the astronomers the whole thing might be denounced as an idle fable. But not the less surely does the unseen destroyer fulfil his mission; and in time the effects of his work become palpable to every eye. The sun's disc is perceptibly enlarged, the intensity of his light and heat are increased, the length of the year is diminished. At first the change of climate is a pleasant and grateful one, except between the tropics, and even there it is not so marked as to be very severely felt. But slowly and surely the influence becomes more potent, and when we look again some ages later, the faces of the intertropical regions is scarcely recognisable. The rich vale of the Nile, the fertile plains of the Ganges, the cotton plantations of the south have disappeared; the sandy deserts of Africa and Asia have extended their bounds and stretch without an oasis far on either side of the equator. The inhabitants retreat, some to the north and some to the south, but the fiery belt between steadily pursues them, and mile after mile, league after league, falls under its devastating sway. Some ages more pass away, and when we look again the vineyards of Spain, the olive-groves of Italy, the fig-gardens of Turkey, are gone; their cities yet stand with all their splendid palaces, their gorgeous temples, but they are like Tadmor in the wilderness—cities without inhabitants. Look again, and Mont Blanc has lost his diadem of snow and rears his head, a bare cone of granite, above the dry and rocky table-land which was once the Mer de Glace. Look again, and our own land has, in its turn, become a burning desert. And now the whole inhabitants of the globe are collected in two narrow circles around either pole. The ice and the snow have disappeared, and the frozen plains of Greenland and Labrador teem with tropical vegetation. But the narrow limits of the habitable earth can no longer support this vast increase of population, and famine begins to mow down its victims by millions. Now, indeed, the end of all life on the earth draws on apace. The resisting medium, from the increased proximity to the sun, grows rapidly much denser, and its effect is proportionately increased. The heat and drought become more and more insupportable. Rain and dew fall no longer. All springs of water fail, and the rivers dwindle down to streamlets, and trickle slowly over their stony beds. And now scarcity of water is added to scarcity of food. Those who escape from the famine perish by the drought, and those who escape from the drought are reserved for a fate more awful yet. For a time indeed the few remaining inhabitants of the earth are partially screened from the overwhelming power of the sun by a dense canopy of clouds. From the excessive evaporation, thick columns of mist are constantly rising from the surface of every lake and every see, and forming into dense banks of cloud, which hang like a funeral pall over the dying earth. But soon the sun scorches up these vapour banks and dissipates them into space as fast as they can be formed by evaporation. Then the fiery orb shines out in unutterable splendour without the lightest cloud-wreath to interpose between himself and his victims. Then, truly, the heavens become as iron and the earth as brass. Then the last denizens of the world are stricken down and consumed, the last traces of organic life are blotted from its surface.—*From "The Romance of Astronomy," by R. Kalley Miller.*

MILTON'S POETRY.

Yes, Milton was a Puritan; one, who instead of trusting himself, and his hopes of the universe, to second-hand hearsays, systems, and traditions, had looked God's Word and his own soul in the face, and determined to act on that which he had found. And therefore it is that to open his works at any stray page, after those effeminate Carolists, is like falling asleep in a stifling city drawing-room, amid Rococo French furniture, not without untidy traces of last night's ball, and awaking in an Alpine valley, amid the scent of sweet cyclamens and pine boughs, to the music of trickling rivulets and shouting hunters, beneath the dark cathedral aisles of mighty trees, and here and there, above them and beyond, the spotless peaks of everlasting snow; while far beneath your feet—

The hemisphere of earth in clearest ken,
Stretched to the amplest reach of prospect lies.

Take any—the most hackneyed passage of "Comus," the Allegro," the "Penseroso," the "Paradise Lost," and see the freshness, the sweetness, the simplicity, which is strangely combined with the pomp, the self-restraint, the earnestness of every word: take him even as an experimentum crucis, when he trenches upon ground heathen and questionable, and tries the Court poets at their own weapons:—

Or whether (as some sages sing),
The frolic wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a-Maying,
There on beds of violet blue,
And fresh-blown roses washed in dew——

But why quote what all the world knows?—where shall we find such real mirth, ease, sweetness, dance and song of words in anything written for five-and-twenty years before him? True, he was no great dramatist. He never tried to be one: but there was no one in his generation who could have written either "Comus" or "Samson Agonistes." And if, as is commonly believed, and as his countenance seems to indicate, he was deficient in humour, so were his contemporaries, with the sole exception of Cartwright. Witty he could be, and bitter: but he did not live in a really humorous age; and if he has none of the rollicking fun of the fox-hound puppy, at least he has none of the obscene gibber of the ape.—*From "Plays and Parlianns," by Charles Kingsley.*

It is understood that the French Government will not do much to support the approaching London International Exhibition, but will devote its energies to the Vienna Exhibition.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.—A message has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington reporting that the charts defining the San Juan water boundary were signed on the 10th March.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 718 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 985

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 29th April, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.50 a $120.00
" " 28 a 32	"	122.00 a 132.00
" " 36 a 42	"	127.00 a 138.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¾ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.95 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 50 a 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.35
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a 2.70
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.55 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 3.30
" 40 "	"	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 28 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 24 " & 30 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.80 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.70 a 0.82
" Brown	"	0.63 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.78 a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.32 a 0.35
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a 0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.87 a 0.88
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
" " Assorted	"	7.70 a 7.80
HH Scarlet	"	8.20 a 8.25
" " Assorted	"	7.50 a 7.60
CAMLETS, 88	"	15.50 a 16.00
" 88	"	19.00 a 19.50
" 8	"	20.50 a 21.00
" *BBB*	"	22.50 a 23.00
LASTINGS	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a 4.25
" Hoop	"	4.75 a 4.80
" Bar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	8.75 a 9.00
LEAD	"	6.60 a 6.80
STEEL, English	per tub	4.10 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	4.50 a 4.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	35.00 a 36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	10.00 a 10.50
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.00 a 30.00
QUICKSILVER	"	113.00 a 115.00
SPELTER	"	3.80 a 3.20

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 13.50
ALUM	per picul	1.70 a 1.95
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.85 a 4.00
" Black	"	3.25 a 3.30
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.20 a 7.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	
" English steam	"	16.50 a 17.00
" American Anthracite	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Sydney	"	14.00 a 14.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.50 a 4.75
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.30 a 4.75
PEPPER White	"	23.50 a 24.00
" Black	"	13.50 a 14.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.15 a 3.30
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.20 a 4.50
" South Seas	"	19.50 a 21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.40 a 1.50
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	7.30 a 7.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.85
" California	"	2.10 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	8.75 a 9.25
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.40 a 3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	3.50 a 3.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.00 a 16.50
PEAS, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	1.70 a 1.85
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.85
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.50 a 35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.70 a 2.85
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " small	"	6.75 a 7.00
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.50 a 7.20
BEES WAX, Japan	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Hankow	"	57.00 a 58.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Plythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Cathay	R. T. Dundas	Brit. str	1164	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Craigforth	Scott	Brit. str	862	Olyphant & Co	
Cyphrenes	Stephens	Brit. str	1279	Jardine, Matheson & Co	San Francisco
Dang Wee	Lord	Amr. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Chinese	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Flintshire	Sturrack	Brit. str	1242	Gilman & Co	
Glenderoch	J. F. Fowler	Brit. str	951	Gilman & Co	Yokohama
Hector	Bewley	Brit. str	1522	Butterfield & Swire	
Kashan ‡	Cury	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1185	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mamnee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Pataxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Quang-Se	J. Maury	Brit. str	1800	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	161	Acheong	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yesso	Burnie	Brit. str	600	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Activ	Henry	Fren. bk	396	Order	
Alma	R. Martin	Ger. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
America	de Lauerica	Peru. sh	1350	Captain	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Chinese	Saigon
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Ashburton	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	541	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Bonnie Dunkeld	Toms	Brit. sch	205	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bua Cano	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
C. Christine	C. C. Fischer	Ger. bk	286	Bourjau & Co	
Conchita	A. Larrabe	Span. bk	408	Remedios & Co	
Condor	Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Crested Wave	Benoup	Brit. bk	345	Aug. Heard & Co	Sydney
Day Dawn	Barrington	Brit. bk	398	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Don Enrique	Barrera	Peru. sh	1312	Remedios & Co	
Ellen Rickmers	Rohn	Ger. bk	284	Siemssen & Co	
Elly	T. E. de Jones	Ned. bk	672	Order	Callao
Esmeralda	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	245	Carlowitz & Co	
Ferdinand Brumm	A. F. Ross	Ger. bk	754	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. sch	275	Melchers & Co	Nicolaiefsk
Gustave	Pehl	Ger. bk	240	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hera	Hoffman	Brit. sch	567	Yuen-fat-hong	
Inverdruie	James Peter	Brit. bk	591	R. S. Walker & Co	
Jenny	Hartmann	Ger. bk	237	Melchers & Co	
Jessie McDonald	Silverwright	Brit. sch	274	Aug. Heard & Co	
Kedar	A. N. Love	Amr. bk	359	Carlowitz & Co	Manila
Kien-Wei	Tracey	Imp. bk	360	Chinese	
Lola	Barzeo	Peru sh	904	Order	
Ly-ee-moon	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	325	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Matilda Athelling	W. J. Wherest	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Mildred	Fyne	Brit. sh	460	D. Lapraik & Co	
Minna	G. Thuren	Ger. bk	327	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Ocean	Jansen	Ger. bk	227	E. Schellhass & Co	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pactole	J. Ollivend	Fren. bk	331	Landstein & Co	
Salvadora	Hormaeche	Span. sh	1000	Brandao & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	B. F. Field	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	907	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Keelung
Sea Mew	J. Kacy	Brit. bk	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Shooting Star	Sorendsen	Siam. bk	618	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullen	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	San Francisco
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Undine	Vowell	Brit. sh	795	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Villa de Rivadabia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Wilhelm	Johannsen	Ger. bk	323	Bourjau & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Master	San Francisco
Yvonne	Jan	Fren. bk	293	Siemssen & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON.					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str			
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-ai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sai-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
Anna	Eissenmenger	Ger. bk	227	Bourjau & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Iriberri	Iriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ventorino	Ventorino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Vidnurrazaga	Vidnurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Rosita y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
San Juan	Don Orferiaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Sarah Watson	E. McDonald	Brit. bk	454	Russell & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 23rd April, 1873.					
Canton	Denckin	Ger. bk	363	Dircks & Kruger	
Chloris	Matzen	Ger. bk	328	Dircks & Kruger	
Garadies	Popp	Ger. bk	356	Dircks & Kruger	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	252	Frewin & Co	
Irene	Behrens	Ger. bk	253	Dircks & Kruger	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bk	254	E. Vincent & Co	
Ocean	Horge	Ger. bk	459	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Oscar Vidal	Kessel	Ger. bk	252	Dircks & Kruger	
Therese Bohn	Steffen	Ger. bk	457	Dircks & Kruger	
Zeus	Talbot	Brit. bk	197	E. Vincent & Co	
AMOY.					
In port 10th April, 1873.					
Ada	Asole	Brit. sh	636	Boyd & Co	
Adella	McCaslin	Amr. bk	334	Boyd & Co	
Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. sch	274	Paseday & Co	
Coulnakyle	Gapp	Brit. bk	379	Boyd & Co	
Daphne	Guimmyden	Nor. sch	173	Petersen & Co	
Flensburg	Koedth	Dan. bk	365	Petersen & Co	
G. T. Ray	Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Chinese	
Hebe	Brwon	Nor. bk	442	Boyd & Co	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. bk	245	Paseday & Co	
Meridian	Zetterlund	Siam. bk	294	Boyd & Co	
FOOCHOW.					
*In